



**The Morphological Interference of Twitter Statuses
of Javanese University Students**

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For S-1 Degree in Linguistics
In English Department, Faculty of Humanities
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SEMARANG**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in the bibliography.

Semarang, November 2015

Khairunnisa Rahma N

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

A thousand mile journey starts with a single step – Anonymous

*Don't dream your life. **Live** your dream – (Nick Jonas)*

*There are no boundaries when it comes to **Love** – Anonymous*

***Life** is a path full of efforts– (Byun Baekhyun)*

This final project is dedicated to my beloved parents.

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My highschool's partners in crime.

I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this final project better.

Finally, I hope that this final project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about Language Interferences.

Semarang, November 2015

Khairunnisa Rahma N

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1.SG	: First Person Singular
2.SG	: Second Person Singular
3.SG	: Third Person Singular
1.SG-BM	: First Person Singular in Bound Morpheme
POSS	: Possessive
PASS	: Passive
L1	: First Language
L2	: Second Language

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
APPROVAL.....	iv
VALIDATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
Introduction	1
Theoretical Framewok	3
Research Methods.....	6
Results and Discussion	
—	Mor
phological Interference of Javanese.....	7
—	Fact
ors that Influence the Occurrence of Javanese Interference into	
Indonesian found on Twitter Status	11
CONCLUSION.....	12
REFERENCES.....	14
APPENDICES	

ABSTRACT

Twitter is one of the most popular social media in Indonesia, for Indonesian people like to share their thoughts and opinions through this media. Since Indonesia is a multilingual country, we can find language interference phenomenon in twitter statuses. The purpose of this study is to identify the language interference that took forms of morphological interferences on twitter. The study uses non-participant observation method to collect the data and translational method to analyze the data. The findings of this research suggest that morphological interference of Javanese happens in the form of Javanese affixation. Factors that cause the interference to occur are the familiarity with more than one language, the environment and the prestige of using first language.

Keywords: Affixation, interference, twitter status

I. Introduction

Multilingualism is a common phenomenon in society nowadays. People are not only able to speak one language but also able to speak other languages. Indonesian people, for example, are able to speak at least two languages, which are a local language and national language Indonesian, or Indonesian and one foreign language.

There are more than 500 languages used in Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesian people are multilingual. In a multilingual community, language contact cannot be avoided. Language contact occurs when there is a contact between two languages or more that cause a language to change. Later, language contact can lead to phenomena like diglossia, interference, integration, code-switching, code-mixing, convergence and language shift (Holmes, 2001).

In Indonesian society, language contact, especially interference phenomena can be found on Twitter (www.twitter.com), which is one of the most popular social media around the world. Furthermore, Indonesia is ranked fifth for the countries with the biggest number of twitter users as surveyed by Semiocast in 2012.

The authors of these two studies attempt to discuss language interference phenomena, they are: Baljit Bhela with “Native Language Interference in Learning A Second Language: Exploratory Case Studies” (1999), and Rina Marnita and Lucy Suraiya with “*Pengaruh Bahasa Pertama Terhadap Kemampuan Bahasa Indonesia*

Lisandan Tulis Anak-Anak Minangkabau” (2009). These studies are similar to my study in terms of the topic discussed.

Bhela (1999) focuses on syntactic structures and takes into account errors made in semantics and spelling by four second- language adult learners. The interesting part of this study is the result shows comparison of four different languages that are Vietnamese, Cambodian, Spanish and Italian. The method used by the author helps him in accumulating the data and the theories are appropriate in which there is relation with the topic.

Marnita and Suraiya (2009) attempt to seek the influence of first language of Minangkabau children. The data used in this research are the assignments of the students in which they used formal language. The results showed that the students’ first language influenced both their writing and speaking skills.

The earlier studies show that the first language can interfere a second language that someone learns. However, we can raise questions as to how the first language interferes a second language in written form, especially in statuses of twitter users. Moreover, there has not been a study that investigates morphological interference in non-formal language in social media. That is the difference between this study and the previous ones. This study used non-formal language in twitter status as the data. This non-formal Indonesian came from the users whose first language is Javanese. Although, it is possible that the interference can occur when the first language is Indonesian. It does not matter as long as the users master

both languages. The twitter users involved here are university students as they belong to the age group that actively use social media. In this study, I try to answer the following questions, “what kind of Javanese morphological interference occurs in the statuses of Javanese twitter users?” and “what are the factors that cause interference to occur?”.

The purpose of the study is to identify morphological interferences made by Javanese users on twitter. The significance of this study is that we will know more about first language interference especially in the case of Javanese.

II.

T

heoretical Framework

In analyzing the data, I use two theories that are in accordance with language acquisition. The theories deal with the process how human acquires language. In 1960s, rejecting the behaviorism explanation of language acquisition, Chomsky introduced Universal Grammar (UG). UG is a set of principles and parameters that constrain all human languages. UG is embedded in parts of brain called Language Acquisition Device (LAD).

This device functions since we were still infants. There is also a critical period, which is from year three to six. It is called critical because during this period, human brain acquires language maximally and the learning process goes smoothly and swiftly. If the learning process is

beyond the critical period, we can still learn language but our ability gradually lowers. That is why our first language that we acquire is deeply rooted in our brain; even sometimes, we use it unconsciously. That also explains why we have difficulties when we use languages that we learn outside the critical period.

Seeing the problem from sociolinguistic perspective, language phenomenon like interference can happen in a multilingual community, as there are contacts between languages (Holmes, 2001). When a speaker masters two languages or more, the different structures of the languages can make him confused and tend to make deviations. The common deviations made are code mixing and code switching. However, language interference might also happen when the languages influence one another.

The term “interference” was firstly used by Weinreich, he states that

Those instances of deviation from the norms either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact, will be referred to as interference phenomena. (1968:1)

According to Weinreich, there are several factors that influence the occurrence of language interference, which are: the familiarity with more than one language, the lack vocabulary in target language or L2, the prestige of using L1, formal presentation including influence of competent, performance, the acquisition sequences and factors from the first language and environment.

In addition, to draw a line between language interference and code-switching, we must consider that there is a language transfer in interference, while both languages are kept separately in code-switching. Language interference can take bound morpheme, but code-switching constrains to free morpheme.

Through his book, *Languages in Contact* (1968), Weinreich mentions that systemic and structural difference between L1 and L2 can lead to interferences on phonological, grammatical and lexical levels. The grammatical level includes morphological and syntactical interference. Morphological interference becomes the one that often appears, dealing with word formation.

Javanese is one of many local languages in Indonesia, and it is the language that has the biggest number of users in Indonesia. The condition in which Javanese speakers use Javanese and Indonesian alternately in their daily life can lead to a mixture of both languages. When a Javanese speaker produces sentences in Indonesian, his first language has strong influence towards the latter.

One of the morphological processes in Indonesian is affixation (Matthews, 1991). It is similar with Javanese. Therefore, there is a high chance of interference that happens. Javanese affixes attached to Indonesian roots lead to deviation in word formation. This deviation is what we refer to as Interference.

Javanese affixes consist of prefix, suffix and combination of prefix and suffix or circumfix (Cahyono, 1995). The example of its application can be seen in the word *Ngumbah*. It is derived from Javanese word *umbah* (wash) that attached to prefix *N-*. *N-*turns into *Ng-*when it meets words that start with /k,g,l,r,y/ and vowels. Other Javanese affixes are *dak-/tak-*, *kok-/tok-*, *di-*, *ka-*, *ke-* (Cahyono, 1995).

III.

R

Research Methods

This paper is qualitative research, describing the first language interference on twitter. I collected phrases and sentences from twitter statuses. Those statuses come from about twenty-five selected twitter accounts. The sampling technique used is purposive, in which I chose sentences written in Indonesian containing morphological interferences of Javanese.

In collecting the data, I used non-participant observation method. According to Sudaryanto (1993), in this kind of method, a researcher does not involve in the conversation and only observe. I searched for twitter users whose first language is Javanese. I observed their tweets and selected utterances containing interference.

In order to find out the factors that cause interference to occur, I used questionnaires filled by the selected twitter users. Furthermore, I also used

picture and note taking technique since the data were taken from twitter statuses that had been uploaded in the internet.

To analyze the data, I used reflective introspective identity method since I am a native speaker of Javanese, the first language of the users. I also need this method in order to find out what the texts probably mean, in case there are some proverbs or metaphoric expressions. Translational method in *Padan* method is also used to compare the data with the languages of the users whose status later will be analyzed.

IV.

R

Results and Discussion

In this chapter, I will discuss the analysis based on samples of morphological interferences. The data of this paper were taken from twitter statuses of selected accounts. I chose several accounts owned by Javanese users. Those users are university students around their twenties. They actively tweet in Indonesian. After observing their timeline on twitter, I found interferences of first language in their status. The followings are some of the data found.

IV.I Morphological Interferences of Javanese

In this research, I will figure out how Javanese morphology influences the formation of words in Indonesian. I found many Indonesian

word formations that deviate from its standard, showing the evidence of morphological interference. The followings are description of morphological interferences found in twitter status of Javanese users.

IV.I.I The Use of Javanese Affixes

Morphological interference happens when the users attach Javanese affixes to Indonesian roots. This process is called affixation. Affix is a bound morpheme and it can be a prefix, a suffix or their combination. However, from the data I found examples of affixes like suffix *-e* or *-ne* and prefix *tak-* that attached to Indonesian words. Below are some of the data found.

I. Suffix *-e* or *-ne*

In the data, many examples show that suffix *-e* or *-ne* used by the users as deviation of proper Indonesian suffix *-nya*. Suffix *-e* or *-ne* can be attached to a noun, adjective or verb. This suffix can also denote pronoun of a third person and be a possessive marker (Wedhawati, 2006).

Belows are the examples found,

- (1) *Om kaloke Semarang akusekalianikutpulang~~e~~ya, entar*
 Uncle if to Semarang 1.SG also follow return ya, later
taktelfon ayah.
tak.call father.

“Uncle, if you go to Semarang let me come with you too, I will give my father a call later.”

- (2) *Masacipagant* harganesekarang 120k,*
Impossible cipagant* price + *ne* now 120k

“How come Cipagant*’s price now is 120k, “

- (3) *Ngambil bet ajaharuskotor-kotorandulu, bajune*
Ng + take badge just must dirty first, the clothe

terlapisilumpur
covered.PASS mud

“Just to take a badge we must go dirty first, the cloth covered in mud.”.

The words *pulange*, *hargane* and *bajune* derived from Indonesian verb and noun attached to Javanese suffix *-e* and *-ne*. From data (1) we know that suffix *-e* is used in words that end with consonants, while suffix *-ne* is used in words with vowels at its end as in data (2) and (3).

Pulange = pulang + *-e*

Hargane = harga + *-ne*

Bajune = baju + *-ne*

This suffix is used as deviation of suffix *-nya* in Indonesian. Therefore, the standard words should be *pulangnyaya*, *harganyaya* and *bajunyaya*. Belows are the standard sentences for data (1), (2) and (3).

- (1a). Om kaloke Semarang akusekalianikutpulangnyaya,
entarakutelfon ayah.

(2a). Masacipagant* harganyasekarang 120k,

(3a). Mengambil bet sajaharuskotor-kotorandulu,
bajunyaterlapisilumpur.

II.

P

refix *tak-*

In data (4) and (5) below, prefix *tak-* is followed by *kira* and *telfon*.

The grammatical function of this prefix is to make up transitive verbs (Wedhawati, 2006). The words could have said *akukira* and *akutelfon*.

The prefix serves as bound morpheme for first person singular and is used to replace the subject of verb that is *aku*.

(4) *HariSabtutakkirahariMinggu.*

Saturday 1.SG-BM.think Sunday

“I thought Saturday was Sunday”

(5) *Om kaloke Semarang akusekalianikutpulangeya,*

Uncle ifto Semarang 1.SG also follow return ya,

entartaktelfon ayah.

later 1.SG-BM.call father.

“Uncle, if you go to Semarang let me come with you too, I will give my father a call later.”

However, it could be resulted from the habit of users in speech that carried out in written form. Data (4) and (5) above can be replaced by the following sentences,

(4a). *HariSabtuakukirahariMinggu*

(5a). Om kalo ke Semarang aku sekalian ikut pulang nyaya, entar akutelfon ayah.

III.

C

ircumfix *di- ke*

Another example is circumfix *di- ke* or *di-ake* in Javanese. In data (6) and (7) below the *di- ke* attached to Indonesian verb *beli* and *buat*. The function of this circumfix is to construct passive voice (Wedhawati, 2006).

(6) *Makan dibeli rokok dikasih ini baru pekerjaan*
Food buy.PASS cigarette give.PASS this new job

nyaman
comfortable

“ They bought us food, they gave us cigarette, this is the so-called comfortable job.”

(7) *Kalo udah bisa buat benang sendiri nanti aku dibuat keya*
If already can make snare alone later 1.SG make,PASS ya

“If you can already make the snare by yourself, make one for me later”

The standard Indonesian words for data (6) and (7) are *dibelian* and *dibuatkan*, with proper circumfix *di-kan*. Therefore, sentences above can be replaced with,

(6a) Makan dibelian, rokok dikasih, ini baru pekerjaan nyaman

(7a) Kalo udah bisa buat benang sendiri nanti aku dibuatkan ya.

IV.II Factors that Influence the Occurrence of Javanese Interference into Indonesian found on Twitter Status

From the factors mentioned previously, what it seems to be the main factor is the familiarity of users with more than one language. Moreover, it is supported by eighty percent of the users that chose this factor. From the questionnaires, it is known that these users' first language is Javanese. They learnt Indonesian later. That is why when they express something their Javanese has strong influence on their Indonesian utterance. It can be seen from Indonesian word formation (morphology) on twitter statuses of Javanese users. The users attached Javanese affixes to Indonesian roots.

The second factor that causes the users to commit the interference is the environment, chosen by over ten percent of the users. They observed people around them using non-standard form of Indonesian and started to follow it.

Lastly, a very small percentage of the users chose the prestige of using their first language as the third factor that influences them to commit the interference.

V. Conclusion

Indonesia is a multilingual country. In multilingual community, language contact cannot be avoided. Language contact leads to language interference; it is a language phenomenon in which some elements of

one language are transferred into the production of another language. Interference can be found on twitter status.

This paper analyzed language interference that happens on twitter statuses by Javanese users. The results show that the users' first language indeed influences their second language. Later, the kind of interference analyzed here is morphological interference.

Javanese morphological interferences found in this research happen in the form of affixation and the use of Javanese particles. It is shown from Javanese affixes including suffix *-e* or *-ne* , prefix *tak-* and circumfix *di-ke* attached to Indonesian roots.

There are three factors that mainly drive the Javanese twitter users to commit the interference. First, the familiarity of the users with more than one language. Second, the factors from environment. Lastly, the prestige of using their first language in the production of second language.

Interference in any level (phonology, morphology or syntax) is a threat for a 'language purity' because it can change the structure of the language. Meanwhile, if it is seen from language development, interference in a language mechanism is important to enrich and develop the language so that it can be used in any field.

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Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com>

APPENDICES

Kuisioner Interferensi Bahasa pada status twitter

Nama :

Akun twitter* :

Umur :

Tempat tinggal:

Pekerjaan :

- 1 Bahasa pertama anda?_____
- 2 Bahasa yang digunakan di rumah?_____
- 3 Bahasa lain yang dikuasai?_____
- 4 Bahasa yang digunakan saat menggunakan twitter?_____
- 5 Setelah mengamati timeline twitter anda, saya menemukan beberapa fenomena interferensi bahasa, dapat dilihat dari penggunaan bahasa Indonesia yang tidak standar. Dari faktor-faktor dibawah ini, manakah yang menyebabkan anda menggunakan bahasa tersebut? (boleh pilih lebih dari satu)

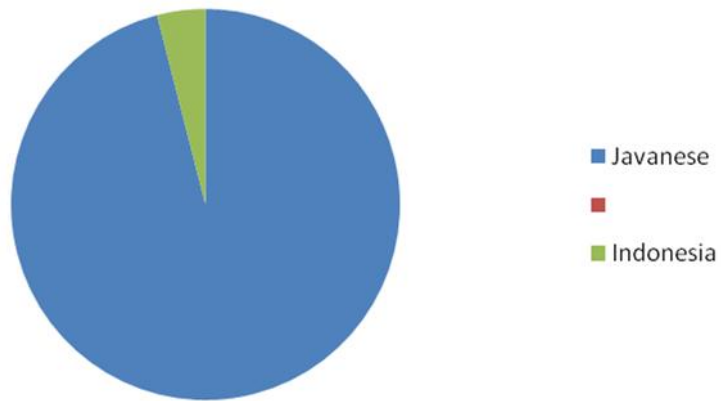
Menguasai lebih dari satu bahasa

Kurangnya kosakata bahasa target

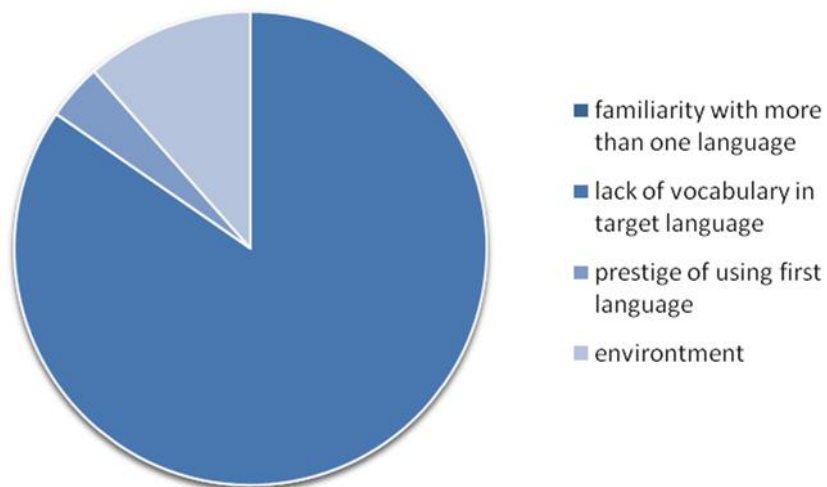
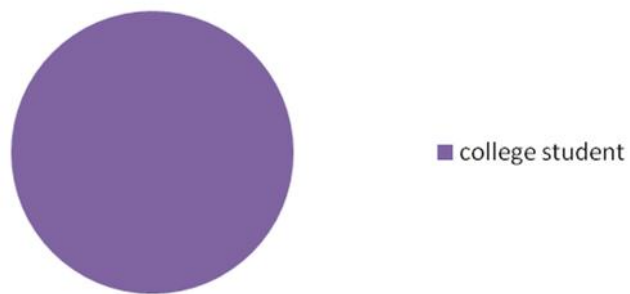
Prestige menggunakan bahasa pertama

Faktor lingkungan

First Language



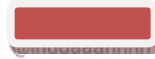
Occupation





Ngambil bet aja harus kotor2an
dulu_-bajune terlapisi oleh
lumpur sawah oii:D

3:38 PM · 13 Sep 15

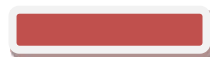


om klo ke semarang aku sekalian
ikut pulange ya . entar aku tak
telvon ayah (with Kaji Aziz)

10:46 AM · 11 Sep 15



Lha yg kemarin selama 10 th itu
apakah sudah diurus dgn benar
pak? Kog semua aspek dikuasai
MAFIA ya ? @SBYudhoyono
[twitter.com/presidenSBY/st...](https://twitter.com/presidenSBY/status/444444444444444444)





[Redacted Name]

Nov 17

@ [Redacted]

Apresiasi buat pak presiden sendiri yg mengumumkan kenaikan BBM ini. Bukan cuma nyuruh mentrinya doang kyk yg udah-udah.

[View details](#) · [Retweet](#) [Reply](#) [Like](#)



 Unfollowers (stats by unfollowspy.com app)
[Retweet](#) [Reply](#) [Like](#)



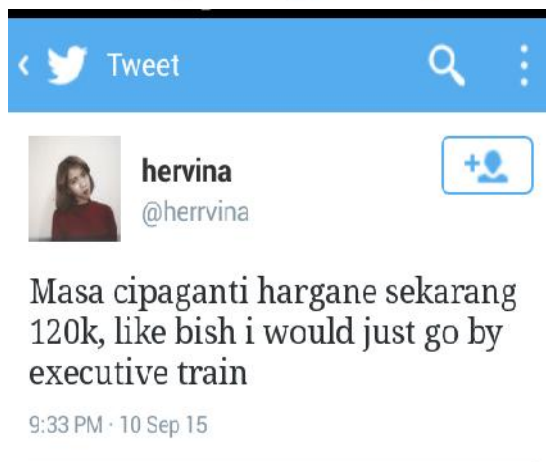
KOMPAS TV @KompasTV  7h
Ketahui bagaimana kekuatan super dari indera anjing yg luar biasa dalam SECRET LIFE OF DOGS, besok pkl 15.00 WIB pic.twitter.com/b4Fcz7Wfux

[Retweet](#) 14 [Like](#) 6



[Redacted Name] 7h
Ngintip berbuah bintit.
instagram.com/p/O62eQigL6z/

[Retweet](#) [Reply](#) [Like](#)





[REDACTED]
@[REDACTED]



Merasa sepi dan sendiri kalo
mbuka twitter...

8:51 AM · 14 Sep 15



Yofan Anggeli
@YofanAnggeli



Gaji harus lebih dari 5 nih, terus
punya sampingan juga. Mikir
keras demi masa depan

1:23 PM · 10 Sep 15



NINDI
@[REDACTED]



Tiap lagi mikir keras pasti kepala
sakitnya naudzubillah ~

1:27 PM · 10 Sep 15



dianahma
@dianahma

yaps masih nugas pdhal besok
pagi musti nyolo ~

1:25 AM · 14 Sep 15



[REDACTED]
@**[REDACTED]**



Nitip doa untuk Allah dari tanah suci. Semoga bisa menyusul kawan satu kos ke Mekkah. aamiin ya Allah [pic] — path.com/



minil
@**[REDACTED]**



Katanya minta di upgrade , nah loh giliran udah di upgrade kok malah makin eror ?

2:22 PM · 11 Sep 15